

NOV 16 2010

For the

## NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

JAMES N. HATTEN, Clerk  
IN RE *J.H.*  
By: Deputy ClerkGLENN FAVRE  
DEBTOR

CHAPTER 7

CASE NO 08-85264-MHM

Allen Scott Bennett pro se  
Glenn R. Favre pro se  
Dale Capelouto pro se  
CLAIMANT/PLAINTIFF

THE HONORABLE MARGARET MURPHY

v.

ADVERSARIAL PROCEEDING

GOLDMAN SACHS, HOLDINGS, INC., et al

SUNTRUST BANK  
HOLDINGS, INC et al

09-AP-09069

FIDELITY NATIONAL  
FINANCIAL GROUP, INC., et al

AND

SUNTRUST MORTGAGE, INC., et al  
OLD REPUBLIC NATIONAL TITLE, INC., et al

09-AP-09075

DEFENDANT

COMPLAINT

**PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR AN INJUNCTIVE RELIEF AGAINST THE  
DEFENDANTS' ATTORNEYS, MONICA GILROY ESQ., AND ALICE  
HUNEYCUTT ESQ., AS AGENTS' OF THE RECIPIENTS OF THE TARP FUND,  
FOR THEIR WILLFUL VIOLATIONS AND MALICIOUS INTENT TO HARM  
THE PLAINTIFF, , WITH REGARDS TO FRAUD ENFORCEMENT AND  
RECOVERY ACT OF 2009 ("FERA")**

**PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT AGAINST THE  
DEFENDANTS FOR THE WILLFUL VIOLATION OF THE A DISCHARGE  
UNDER SECTION 727 AND THE AFFECTS OF THE DISCHARGE ORDER 11**

USC § 524

**MOTION FOR DEFAULT JUDGMENT AGAINST THE DEFENDANTS FOR  
FAILING TO ANSWER THE SUMMONS UNDER FED BANK R. 7012**

For the  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

COMES NOW GLENN FAVRE, Allen Scott Benntt and Dale Capelouto and files for a motion for Injunctive Relief, Motion for Summary Judgment and Motion for Default Judgment against the Defendants and shows this Honorable Court:

**THE DEFENDANTS HAVE VIOLATED “FERA” THE NEW  
SECTION 3729(A)(1)(A), (B), (C), (G),<sup>1</sup>**

Case History

The defendants, through their agents, who are agents of the recipient of the TARP FUND, have submitted false claims and documents to this Honorable Court on January 20, 2009 and continue to submit to this Honorable Court, with the intent to conceal, knowingly making, used, and causes to be made and used, false records and statements material to the obligation to pay or transmit money or property to the Government, and knowingly conceals and knowingly and improperly avoids or decreases an obligation to pay, such as when found to be in violation in these adversarial hearings, would be

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<sup>1</sup> The new sections 3729(a)(1)(A), (B), (C), and (G) extend liability to any person who:  
(A) knowingly presents, or causes to be presented, a false or fraudulent claim for payment or approval;  
(B) knowingly makes, uses, or causes to be made or used, a false record or statement material to a false or fraudulent claim;  
(C) conspires to commit a violation of subparagraph (A), (B), (D), (E), (F), or (G);  
[ . . . ] or  
(G) knowingly makes, uses, or causes to be made or used, a false record or statement material to an obligation to pay or transmit money or property to the Government, or knowingly conceals or knowingly and improperly avoids or decreases an obligation to pay

For the

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

required to pay into "The Fund" held by the United States Treasury, and the repayment of the TARP FUND.

To hide the identity of the defendants majority stock holder Warren Buffett, specifically by the attorney for; SunTrust bank, Holding, inc, SunTrust Mortgage, inc., Fidelity National Financial Group, and Old Republic National Title, Movant 26, Monica Gilroy, ESQ., of Dickenson Gilroy, LLC., not disclosing that she represents all the interest of all of the Defendants, during the 341 meeting of creditors, showing a willful intent to deceive this Honorable Court and that of the Trustee Gregory Hayes, by concealing the direct conflict of interest with each of the Defendants to one another, to Warren Buffett; who is a majority stock holder BERKSHIRE HATHAWAY Inc, which is the Beneficial Owner in Moody's, which is a majority holding of Old Republic National Title, Inc. Being on the Board of Directors of Goldman Sachs, SunTrust Bank Holdings, Inc., shows that Warren Buffett, along with his interest in Berkshire Hathaway, has a conflict of interest with all of the companies that represent the class "Defendants" , and that of the Monica Gilroy, ESQ., and has filed motions for dismissal, claiming that SunTrust Bank Holdings, Inc is not a legal entity and that Fidelity Financial Group, Inc., is not a Party of this suite, when Fidelity Financial Group, Inc. is the sole provider of the UCC Plus Insurance Policy that insured all of the securitized loans that Moody's Credit Rating Service, Inc. grades as a "Neutral Rating", to deceive the share holder and the Government of the over valued equity per share. Traded on the Commodity Futures Trade Commission Market (CFTC) as Contract Mortgage Obligation (CMO) and Contract Debt Obligations (CDO).

For the

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

The Plaintiffs primary residence was transacted identically the same way as the investment properties that the Plaintiff holds and has interest in form SunTrust Bank Holdings, Inc., SunTrust Mortgage, Inc., Berkshire Hathaway and Goldman Sachs, Inc., and were all underwritten by Old Republic National Title, Inc and Fidelity Financial Group, Inc., proving the conflict of interest and the willful intent to deceive and conceal the facts to this Honorable Court.

**The Defendants have violated the discharge Order of the Chapter 7 Bankruptcy, section 727 11 USC 524 of the Plaintiff that this honorable Court issued on April 9, 2009**

Alice Huneycutt, ESQ., of Sterns Weaver Miller Weissler Alhadeff & Sitterson, PA, in Florida, in an **Order to Show Cause** by the Honorable James M. Barton in the 13<sup>th</sup> Circuit Civil Court of Hillsborough County, Florida, as to why SunTrust is still moving against the property of the estate, which was included disclosed and filed in the schedule of assets, which was discharged in the Order from this Honorable Court, stated to the Honorable James M. Barton that the estate was discharge under section 727 11 USC § 523 when in fact it was discharged under section 727 11 USC § 524<sup>2</sup>. See an

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1(a) A discharge under section 727, 1141, 1228 (a), 1228 (b), or 1328 (b) of this title does not discharge an individual debtor from any debt—  
11 USC § 523

(B) with respect to which a return, or equivalent report or notice, if required—

(i) was not filed or given; or

(ii) was filed or given after the date on which such return, report, or notice was last due, under applicable law or under any extension, and after two years before the date of the filing of the petition; or

(2) for money, property, services, or an extension, renewal, or refinancing of credit, to the extent obtained by—

(A) false pretenses, a false representation, or actual fraud, other than a statement respecting the debtor's or an insider's financial condition;

(B) use of a statement in writing—

(i) that is materially false; (ii) respecting the debtor's or an insider's financial condition; (iii) on which

For the

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

**order denying a motion for injunctive relief and summary judgment by The Honorable Judge Margaret Murphy of the United States Bankruptcy Court Northern District of Georgia, in an attempt to deceive the Honorable Judge James M. Barton, and have him rule in favor of the Plaintiff in the matter of SunTrust Mortgage, Inc v COX LUMBER CO. d/b/a HD SUPPLY LUMBER & BUILDING MATERIALS a/k/a HD Supply – LBM Cox Lumber Co and Glenn Favre pro se, civil case number 08-CA-01797.**

The Defendant's attorneys have violated 11 USC §524 by moving forward and continuing to move against the injunctive relief that arises after the discharge and are attempting to utilize the state laws under Florida and Georgia; section 454.23, Florida Statutes (2006), prohibiting the unlicensed practice of law by an individual for a corporate entity. ecles v. Atlanta technology group inc., 267 Ga. 801, 803, 485 S.Ed.2d, 22, 25 (GA 1997) to continue with the law suites by naming the corporations and adding

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**the creditor to whom the debtor is liable for such money, property, services, or credit reasonably relied; and (iv) that the debtor caused to be made or published with intent to deceive;**

Verses

**11 USC § 524. Effect of discharge**

(a) A discharge in a case under this title--

(1) voids any judgment at any time obtained, to the extent that such judgment is a determination of the personal liability of the debtor with respect to any debt discharged under section 727, 944, 1141, 1228, or 1328 of this title, whether or not discharge of such debt is waived;

(2) operates as an injunction against the commencement or continuation of an action, the employment of process, or an act, to collect, recover or offset any such debt as a personal liability of the debtor, whether or not discharge of such debt is waived; and

(3) operates as an injunction against the commencement or continuation of an action, the employment of process, or an act, to collect or recover from, or offset against, property of the debtor of the kind specified in section 541(a)(2) of this title that is acquired after the commencement of the case, on account of any allowable community claim, except a community claim that is excepted from discharge under section 523, 1228(a)(1), or 1328(a)(1), or that would be so excepted, determined in accordance with the provisions of sections 523(c) and 523(d) of this title, in a case concerning the debtor's spouse commenced on the date of the filing of the petition in the case concerning the debtor, whether or not discharge of the debt based on such community claim is waived.

<sup>2</sup>

For the

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

"John Does" to the case as members of the corporations, with regards to stopping the pro se litigation by amending the original complaint filed in 2008, in an effort to prevent the plaintiff from pro se litigating the case in Florida. By including the corporations that were administratively dissolved in 2008 in Florida and were included and disclosed in my chapter 7 as business debt, the willful attempt to conceal or deceive the Courts with this action is yet another violation of 11 USC § 524 and FCA and FERA by the Defendants and adding yet another financial hardship to the Plaintiff.

**THE DEFENDANTS FAILED TO ANSWER THE SUMMONS  
ISSUED OCTOBER 16, 2009 BY THE HONORABLE COURT  
VIOLATING UNDER FED BANK R. 7012<sup>3</sup>**

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**Major FCA Amendments Expanding Liability** Under the FERA, the key liability sections of the FCA remain the provisions addressing false claims, false statements supporting false claims, conspiracy, and the reverse false claims and obligation provisions. These provisions have been renumbered as well as expanded to cover additional conduct. The new sections 3729(a)(1)(A), (B), (C), and (G) extend liability to any person who:(A) knowingly presents, or causes to be presented, a false or fraudulent claim for payment or approval; (B) knowingly makes, uses, or causes to be made or used, a false record or statement material to a false or fraudulent claim; (C) conspires to commit a violation of subparagraph (A), (B), (D), (E), (F), or (G); [ . . . ] or (G) knowingly makes, uses, or causes to be made or used, a false record or statement material to an obligation to pay or transmit money or property to the Government, or knowingly conceals or knowingly and improperly avoids or decreases an obligation to pay or transmit money or property to the Government.

Many of the key changes are in the definitions, found in section 3729(b). **Elimination of Allison Engine's Intent Requirement:** Under the Supreme Court's unanimous decision in *Allison Engine Co. v. United States ex rel. Sanders*, 128 S. Ct. 2123 (2008), FCA liability was limited to fraudulent statements that were designed "to get" false claims paid or approved "by the Government." See FraudMail Alert No. 08-06-09. See also John. T. Boese, Civil False Claims and Qui Tam Actions §2.06[G] (3d ed. 2006 & Supp. 2009-1). The Supreme Court's interpretation in *Allison Engine* no longer applies after the FERA because the new conspiracy section was drafted to cover only a conspiracy "to get a false claim paid or approved." Courts had properly interpreted this language to limit the conspiracy section to apply only to violations of then-subsection 3729(a)(1), and not to violations of the reverse false claim provision. Moreover, the conspiracy section required that the government pay the false claim. The new conspiracy section, 31 U.S.C. § 3729(a)(1)(C), expands the conspiracy section to include a conspiracy to commit a violation of any other substantive section of the FCA. The amendment also eliminates the need for the false claim to be paid or approved, and assesses liability for conspiring to commit the violation. Importantly, the word

For the  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

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"knowingly" still does not appear in the language of the new conspiracy section, so the argument remains that a common law liability, including specific intent, is still required to prove a conspiracy under the FCA.

**Liability for Overpayments:** The amended reverse false claims liability provision in section law removes both the "to get" language and the "by the Government" limitation in section 3729(a)(2)—as well as comparable language in sections 3729(a)(3) and (a)(7). Further, it attempts to make those changes in section 3729(a)(1)(B) effective as of June 7, 2009—the date Allison Engine was decided. The Court in Allison Engine found that, without a clear link between a false claim and payment or approval by the government, the FCA would be "boundless" and become an "all-purpose antifraud statute." 128 S. Ct. at 2128, 2130. To replace this rational limitation, the FERA adds a new definition of "claim," and FCA liability will be limited only by requiring some sort of nexus to the government. The FCA now covers requests for funds to a contractor, grantee, or other recipient, if the money or property requested "is to be spent or used on the Government's behalf or to advance a Government program or interest." The legislation does not define the key terms "used on the Government's behalf" or "to advance a Government program or interest," and presumably courts will have to decide their meaning on a case by case basis. No one knows the scope. Are government funds invested in GM or AIG "advanc[ing] a Government program" so that a false claim to those entities will violate the FCA and be enforced by qui tam relators?<sup>3</sup> Recognizing that this new language is not very clear, Senator Kyle attempted to limit its scope: [p]revious understanding, as well as commons sense, dictate that a particular transaction does not "advance a Government program or interest" unless it is predominantly federal in character—something that at least would require . . . that the claim ultimately results in a loss to the government . . . [rather than] any garden-variety dispute between a general contractor and a subcontractor simply because the general receives some federal money. 155 Cong. Rec. S4540 (daily ed. Apr. 22, 2009) (statement of Sen. Kyl). One hopes that Senator Kyle's interpretation is accepted. Future FCA case law will determine whether and to what extent Congress succeeded in overturning Allison Engine through the FERA.

**Materiality Requirement:** In addition to the nexus to the government requirement, the FERA, at long last, specifically incorporates a materiality requirement in the False Claims Act (a position the government and relators fought, without success, for over 15 years), but it defines "material" as "having a natural tendency to influence, or be capable of influencing, the payment or receipt of money or property," which is the "weaker" materiality standard that has been applied in some FCA cases. See John T. Boese, Civil False Claims and Qui Tam Actions §2.04 (Aspen Publishers) (3d ed. & Supp. 2009-2). How much of a difference will this make? That depends entirely on how literally courts will read this provision. Almost every violation or mistake is arguably "capable of influencing" a payment decision by the government, but many courts in the past have read this test as strongly limiting the application of the FCA. For example, despite applying this "weaker" materiality standard, at least two courts have held that violations of "conditions of participation" in a Federal healthcare program do not result in FCA violations. See United States ex rel. Conner v. Salina Reg'l Health Ctr., 543 F.3d 1211 (10th Cir. 2008); United States ex rel. Landers v. Baptist Mem'l Health Care Corp. 525 F. Supp. 2d 972 (W.D. Tenn. 2007). **Conspiracy:** Under the prior FCA, the 3729(a)(1)(G) quoted above extends new liability to "knowingly and improperly avoid[ing] or decreas[ing] an obligation to pay or transmit money or property to the Government." Under this provision, there is no need for a person to have taken an affirmative act—a false statement or record—in order to conceal, avoid, or decrease the obligation to the government. This new provision is even more dangerous because an "obligation" is specifically defined to include within the scope of FCA liability the retention of an overpayment from the government. The term "improperly" is intended to limit this liability, and would presumably exclude overpayments such as those under Medicaid that undergo a reconciliation process. Practitioners will be required, almost immediately after passage, to begin to advise clients whether they have received "overpayments" and the potential liability that could result from retention of such overpayments. Moreover, even though this provision is not retroactive, an overpayment is an overpayment, whether it occurred before or after May 20, 2009. The government and relators are almost certain to argue that this provision applies to overpayments made before the date of the legislation. **Expanded Definition of "Obligation":** The definition of "obligation" that triggers reverse false claims liability is expanded

For the

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Glenn R. Favre pro se Allen Scott Bennett pro se, and Dale Capelouto pro se requests this Honorable Court award the Motion for Injunctive Relief against the Defendant's attorneys from continuing to willfully violate the Civil False Claims Act.

The Plaintiff request this Honorable Court Award a SUMMARY JUDGMENT in the Plaintiff's favor for the Defendant willful violations of the Discharge Order under section 727 and show the Defendant what the actual affects of 11 USC § 524, calculated from the Tier 3 violations. Total fines of \$1,000,000.00 per day, concurrent restitution paid through "The Fund", held by the Untied States Treasury.

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to encompass "an established duty, whether or not fixed" that arises from a contractual, grantee, licensee, or fee-based relationship, from a statute or regulation, or from the retention of any overpayment. According to government statements, this is intended to overturn, among other cases, the Sixth Circuit's decision 10 years ago in *United States ex rel. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc. v. The Limited, Inc.*, 190 F.3d 729 (6th Cir. 1999) ("ATMI"), which defined "obligation" to include only established obligations to pay money to the government. In addition to extending new liability to the retention of overpayments, this expanded definition seeks to extend liability to duties to pay fees that were not covered previously because they were not fixed in all particulars. Whether much of an expansion is actually achieved under this provision remains to be seen because even the DOJ concedes that the new language is not intended to extend FCA liability to penalties or fines. (The reader should note that the author represented many of the defendants in the ATMI case.) Effective Date: Under the effective date provision in the FERA, the FCA liability amendments would apply prospectively, with one important exception. The amendment to section 3729(a)(2) takes effect on the date that *Allison Engine* was decided—June 7, 2008—making that amendment retroactive. The retroactivity of this amendment will raise a host of practical problems in pending cases, and is almost certain to be challenged as unconstitutional because conduct which the Supreme Court defined as outside the scope of FCA liability is, retroactively, now a violation. Were this a normal civil statute, such retroactivity would be allowable. But the Supreme Court has already defined the FCA as an "essentially punitive" statute. *Vermont Agency of Natural Res. v. United States ex rel. Stevens*, 529 U.S. 765 (2000). Whether a clearly punitive statute can be applied retroactively is a completely different question. Additional FCA Amendments, In addition to amending the FCA's liability provisions, the FERA includes four other amendments that make recoveries and investigations under the FCA easier. These amendments are as follows: Retaliation: The prohibition against retaliation is expanded to include a "contractor, or agent," in addition to an employee—without requiring prohibited retaliatory acts to be taken by an "employer." Under this unusually broad definition, a retaliation action could be based on many different types of relationships that do not involve an employment contract, which could lead to unintended consequences.

For the

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

The Plaintiff request that this Honorable Court enter an award for Default Judgment for failing to respond to the Order of Summons issued on October 16, 2009. For the willful intent to harm, willful violations to deceive this Honorable Court, knowingly presenting and making false and fraudulent claims, in an attempt to receive the approval of this court to rule in their favor, in direct violation of the "Fraud Enforcement Act" (FERA), knowingly presented false record and made false statements, material to the Plaintiff's claim that the Defendant willfully violated this courts order in an attempt to resolve the fraudulent claims made by the Defendants; conspired collectively to commit the violations, as described in subparagraph (A), (B), (D), (E), (F), and (G) and knowingly made, used, and causes to be made and used, a false record and statements material to an obligation to pay or transmit money or property to the Government, and knowingly conceals and knowingly and improperly avoids in an attempt to decreases an obligation to pay or transmit money or property to the Government.

Restitution will be calculated at 1% of each of the Defendants net Worth per property that Plaintiff is a member of, to prove the Willful Violations of FCA, FERA, for the Unfair and Deceptive Pattern, Practice and Trade with the intent to harm and further asks that this Court award the Plaintiff all of his costs and any further relief which this Court deems just and proper. The payment of Contract Disputes Act (CDA) claims is governed by 41 U.S.C. 612, Subsections 612(a) and 612(b). To prove the Willful Violations with the intent to harm under FERA AND FCA and further asks that this Court award the Plaintiff all of his costs and any further relief which this Court deems

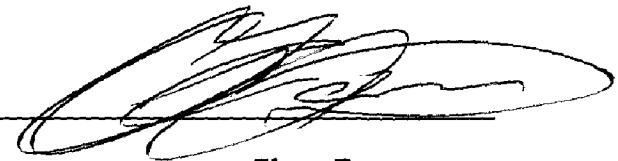
For the  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

just and proper.

The Plaintiff further request that this Honorable Court Sanction the Defendant Attorney Alice Huneycutt ESQ. and that of Monica Gilroy, ESQ., for violations of section 727 and that of the affects of 11 USC § 524, for the violations of The new sections 3729(a)(1)(A), (B), (C), and (G) and find him in accordance with Tier 3 for the FERA and the FCA at \$1,000,000.00 per day that Monica Gilroy and Alice Huneycutt., has allowed these violation to continue and award to the Plaintiff the funds received from this Judicial Ruling be paid through "The Fund" held by the United States Treasury in accordance with The payment of Contract Disputes Act (CDA) claims is governed by 41 U.S.C. 612. Subsections 612(a) and 612(b).

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Respectively Submitted



Glenn Favre pro se  
PO Box 55064  
Atlanta, Georgia 30308  
404-951-0550

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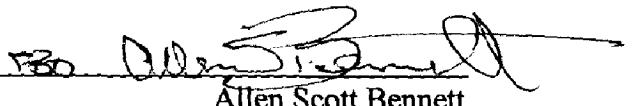
Respectfully Submitted



Dale Capelouto  
PO Box 55064  
Atlanta, Georgia 30308  
404-951-0550

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Respectfully Submitted



Allen Scott Bennett  
110 Northwold Drive  
Atlanta Georgia 30350  
6784742866

For the  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I Glenn R. Favre, am over the age of 18 years old at the time of this service, that a true and correct copy of the foregoing has been furnished by

U.S. Mail with the correct postage and faxed to:

MONICA GILROY OF DICKENSON GILROY, LLC  
CORPORATE COUNSEL:  
SUNTRUST BANK, HOLDINGS, INC.  
SUNTRUST MORTGAGE, INC.  
FIDELITY NATIONAL FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.  
OLD REPUBLIC NATIONAL TITLE, INC  
3780 MANSELL ROAD SUITE 140  
ALPHARETTA GA 30022

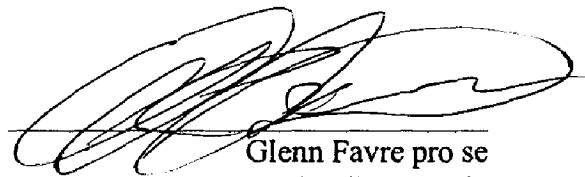
Alice R. Huneycutt , Esquire, STEARNS WEAVER MILLER WEISSLER  
ALHADEFF & SITTERSON, P.A.,  
SUNTRUST MORTGAGE, INC,  
SUNTRUST Financial Centre, Suite 2200  
401 E. Jackson Street, P. O. Box 3299, Tampa,  
FL 33601, and by facsimile to (813) 222-5089,

CHARLES K. MCKNIGHT, JR.  
NATIONS, TOMAN & MCKNIGHT, LLP  
1230 PEACHTREE STREET, NE  
SUITE 2050  
ATLANTA, GA 30309  
404-266-2366  
FAX : 404-266-2323  
EMAIL: CMCKNIGHT@NTMLAW.COM  
*LEAD ATTORNEY THIS*

Certificate of Service

I, Glenn R Favre, certify that I am over the age of 18 and that on 16 day of November, 2010, I served a copy of the foregoing Documents

Confirm t. in the following cases, Top to Bottom Renovations, LLC, by first class U.S. Mail, with adequate postage prepaid on the following Person(s) or entities at the addresses stated:



Glenn Favre pro se  
PO Box 55064  
Atlanta, Georgia 30308  
404-951-0550

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
for the  
Northern District of Georgia

In the Matter of the Seizure of )  
 (Briefly describe the property to be seized) )  
 UNEXPIRED LEASES EXECUTORY CONTRACTS ) Case No. 08-85264-MHM  
 FOR FAVRE & BENNETT, LLC GLENN ROYCE )  
 FAVRE DEBOT IN POSSESSION )

**WARRANT TO SEIZE PROPERTY SUBJECT TO FORFEITURE**

To: Any authorized law enforcement officer

An application by a federal law enforcement officer or an attorney for the government requests that certain property located in the MIDDLE District of FLORIDA be seized as being subject to forfeiture to the United States of America. The property is described as follows:

TRANSFER OF INTEREST OF OTHER THAN FOR SECURITY

WRIT OF EXECUTION

ORDER FOR PAYMENT OF UNCLAIMED FUNDS

TO SATISFY CLAIM

I find that the affidavit(s) and any recorded testimony establish probable cause to seize the property.

**YOU ARE COMMANDED** to execute this warrant and seize the property on or before

*(not to exceed 14 days)*

in the daytime – 6:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.       at any time in the day or night, as I find reasonable cause has been established.

Unless delayed notice is authorized below, you must also give a copy of the warrant and a receipt for the property taken to the person from whom, or from whose premises, the property was taken, or leave the copy and receipt at the place where the property was taken.

An officer present during the execution of the warrant must prepare, as required by law, an inventory of any property seized and the officer executing the warrant must promptly return this warrant and a copy of the inventory to United States Magistrate Judge MARGARET MURPHY, GANB

*(name)*

I find that immediate notification may have an adverse result listed in 18 U.S.C. § 2705 (except for delay of trial), and authorize the officer executing this warrant to delay notice to the person who, or whose property, will be searched or seized *(check the appropriate box)*  for \_\_\_\_\_ days *(not to exceed 30)*.

until, the facts justifying, the later specific date of \_\_\_\_\_.

Date and time issued: \_\_\_\_\_

*Judge's signature*

City and state: \_\_\_\_\_

*Printed name and title*

AO 109 (Rev. 12/09) Warrant to Seize Property Subject to Forfeiture (Page 2)

<b>Return</b>		
Case No.:	Date and time warrant executed:	Copy of warrant and inventory left with:
Case No.: 08-85264-MHM		
Inventory made in the presence of:		
<p>Inventory of the property taken:</p> <p>UNEXPIRED LEASES EXECUTORY CONTRACTS FAVRE AND BENNETT, LLC GLENN R FAVRE DEBTORS IN POSSESSION</p> <p>1914 COLUMBUS DR LLC GLENN ROYCE FAVRE - 8670</p> <p>1816 15 AVE LLC JOHN A STOKES -</p> <p>LOT 14 ESSEX LLC ALLEN SCOTT BENNETT -</p>		
<b>Certification</b>		
<p>I declare under penalty of perjury that this inventory is correct and was returned along with the original warrant to the designated judge.</p> <p>Date: _____</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Executing officer's signature</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Printed name and title</i></p>		

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
for the  
Northern District of Georgia

United States of America )  
v. )  
SUNTRUST MORTGAGE, INC. ) Case No. 1:08-bk-85264  
 )  
 )  
Defendant

*Defendant*

**CRIMINAL COMPLAINT**

I, the complainant in this case, state that the following is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

On or about the date of 02/02/2008 in the county of USA in the 13 District of HILLSBROUGH, the defendant violated U. S. C. § \_\_\_\_\_

, an offense described as follows:  
AMENDED REVERS FALSE CLAIMS ACT AND FRAUD ENFORCEMENT RECOVERY ACT DATED MAY 20, 2009  
IN RELATION TO TARP HOLDERS, AGENTS, DIRECTORS, AND REPRESENTITIVES INCLUDING OUTSIDE  
COUNSEL, TARP FRAUD, INCLUDING U.S. PATRIOT ACT VIOLATIONS. RICO BY GOLDMAN SACHS, INC.  
FIDELITY NATIONAL FINANCIAL, GENWORTH FINANCIAL, REPUBLIC NATIONAL TITLE, SUNTRUST BANK  
HOLDINGS, INC. SUNTRUST INVESTMENTS, INC. SUNTRUST ROBINSON HUMPHREY'S INC. MONICA GILROY,  
ALICE HUNEYCUTT, WILLIAMS MULLEN, RON PERROW, ELIZABETH STONEJOSE APONTE.

This criminal complaint is based on these facts:

EMAIL TO WHITE COLLAR CRIMES DIVISION TAMPA NOTING ALL THREE ACCOUNTS FROM SUNTRUST MORTGAGE FOR FAVRE AND BENNETT, 1816 15 LLC, LOT 14 LLC AND 1914 COLUMBUS DR LLC AND LLC PARTNERS JOHN STOKES AND SCOTT BENNETT. SEE CASE FILINGS ATTACHED

Continued on the attached sheet.

Complainant's signature

GLENN R FAVRE

*Printed name and title*

Sworn to before me and signed in my presence.

Date: 11/16/2010

*Judge's signature*

City and state: ATLANTA DIVISION

**HONORABLE JUDGE MARGARET MURPHY**

*Printed name and title*

## United States Bankruptcy Court

NORTHERN District Of GEORGIAIn re GLENN ROYCE FAVRE, 8670,

Debtor

Case No. 08-85264-MHMTOP TO BOTTOM RENOVATION, EMC  
SEARCH & DALE CAPELOUTO,

Plaintiff

Chapter IFP GOVT PROOF OF CLAIM08-85264-MHM OR TO SHOW CAUSE,

Defendant

Adv. Proc. No. 08-85264-MHM**NOTICE OF ENTRY OF JUDGMENT**On 4/11/2009,  
(date) the following order (judgment) was entered on the docket:

I certify that on this date a copy of this notice was mailed to the following:

---

Clerk of the Bankruptcy Court  
REGINA THOMASMARCH 22, 2010

Date

By:

Deputy Clerk  
HILLARD DILLARD

United States Bankruptcy Court  
Northern District Of Georgia

In re Glenn R Favre,  
Debtor ) Case No. 08-85264-mhm  
  
Glenn R Favre,  
Plaintiff ) Chapter 7  
  
v.  
SUNTRUST MORTGAGE, INC.,  
Defendant ) Adv. Proc. No. 26

## JUDGMENT BY DEFAULT

Default was entered against defendant SunTrust Mortgage, Inc.  
(name)

IT IS ORDERED THAT:

**HONORABLE JUDGE MARGARET MURPHY**

Date

**Bankruptcy Judge**

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
for the  
**Northern District of Georgia**

United States of America )  
v. )  
SUNTRUST MORTGAGE, INC. ) Case No. 1:08-bk-85264  
)  
)

*Defendant*

**CRIMINAL COMPLAINT**

I, the complainant in this case, state that the following is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

On or about the date of 02/02/2008 in the county of USA in the 13 District of

HILLSBROUGH, the defendant violated U. S. C. §

, an offense described as follows:

AMENDED REVERS FALSE CLAIMS ACT AND FRAUD ENFORCEMENT RECOVERY ACT DATED MAY 20, 2009  
IN RELATION TO TARP HOLDERS, AGENTS, DIRECTORS, AND REPRESENTITIVES INCLUDING OUTSIDE  
COUNSEL, TARP FRAUD, INCLUDING U.S. PATRIOT ACT VIOLATIONS. RICO BY GOLDMAN SACHS, INC.  
FIDELITY NATIONAL FINANCIAL, GENWORTH FINANCIAL, REPUBLIC NATIONAL TITLE, SUNTRUST BANK  
HOLDINGS, INC. SUNTRUST INVESTMENTS, INC. SUNTRUST ROBINSON HUMPHREY'S INC. MONICA GILROY,  
ALICE HONEYCUTT, WILLIAMS MULLEN, RON PERROW, ELIZABETH STONEJOSE APONTE.

This criminal complaint is based on these facts:

EMAIL TO WHITE COLLAR CRIMES DIVISION TAMPA NOTING ALL THREE ACCOUNTS FROM SUNTRUST  
MORTGAGE FOR FAVRE AND BENNETT, 1816 15 LLC, LOT 14 LLC AND 1914 COLUMBUS DR LLC AND LLC  
PARTNERS JOHN STOKES AND SCOTT BENNETT. SEE CASE FILINGS ATTACHED

Continued on the attached sheet.

*Complainant's signature*

GLENN R FAVRE

*Printed name and title*

Sworn to before me and signed in my presence.

Date: 11/16/2010

*Judge's signature*

City and state: ATLANTA DIVISION

HONORABLE JUDGE MARGARET MURPHY

*Printed name and title*

## United States Bankruptcy Court

# Northern District of Georgia

Glenn R Favre

In re Glenn K. Davis,  
Debtor

Case No. 08-85264-mhm

Glenn R Favre

**Plaintiff**

Chapter 7

v.  
**SUNTRUST MORTGAGE, INC.**

26

SUNTRUST MORTGAGE, INC.,  
Defendant

Adv. Proc. No. \_\_\_\_\_

## JUDGMENT BY DEFAULT

Default was entered against defendant **SunTrust Mortgage, Inc.**

**IT IS ORDERED THAT:**

## HONORABLE JUDGE MARGARET MURPHY

**Bankruptcy Judge**

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
for the  
**Northern District of Georgia**

United States of America )  
v. )  
SUNTRUST MORTGAGE, INC. ) Case No. 1:08-bk-85264  
)  
)

*Defendant*

**CRIMINAL COMPLAINT**

I, the complainant in this case, state that the following is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

On or about the date of 02/02/2008 in the county of USA in the 13 District of

HILLSBROUGH, the defendant violated U. S. C. §

, an offense described as follows:

AMENDED REVERS FALSE CLAIMS ACT AND FRAUD ENFORCEMENT RECOVERY ACT DATED MAY 20, 2009  
IN RELATION TO TARP HOLDERS, AGENTS, DIRECTORS, AND REPRESENTATIVES INCLUDING OUTSIDE  
COUNSEL, TARP FRAUD, INCLUDING U.S. PATRIOT ACT VIOLATIONS. RICO BY GOLDMAN SACHS, INC.  
FIDELITY NATIONAL FINANCIAL, GENWORTH FINANCIAL, REPUBLIC NATIONAL TITLE, SUNTRUST BANK  
HOLDINGS, INC. SUNTRUST INVESTMENTS, INC. SUNTRUST ROBINSON HUMPHREY'S INC. MONICA GILROY,  
ALICE HONEYCUTT, WILLIAMS MULLEN, RON PERROW, ELIZABETH STONEJOSE APONTE.

This criminal complaint is based on these facts:

EMAIL TO WHITE COLLAR CRIMES DIVISION TAMPA NOTING ALL THREE ACCOUNTS FROM SUNTRUST  
MORTGAGE FOR FAVRE AND BENNETT, 1816 15 LLC, LOT 14 LLC AND 1914 COLUMBUS DR LLC AND LLC  
PARTNERS JOHN STOKES AND SCOTT BENNETT. SEE CASE FILINGS ATTACHED

Continued on the attached sheet.

*Complainant's signature*

GLENN R FAVRE

*Printed name and title*

Sworn to before me and signed in my presence.

Date: 11/16/2010

*Judge's signature*

City and state: ATLANTA DIVISION

HONORABLE JUDGE MARGARET MURPHY

*Printed name and title*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
for the  
Northern District of Georgia

United States of America )  
v. )  
SUNTRUST MORTGAGE, INC. ) Case No. 1:08-bk-85264  
)  
)

*Defendant*

**CRIMINAL COMPLAINT**

I, the complainant in this case, state that the following is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

On or about the date of 02/02/2008 in the county of USA in the 13 District of

HILLSBROUGH, the defendant violated U. S. C. §

, an offense described as follows:  
AMENDED REVERS FALSE CLAIMS ACT AND FRAUD ENFORCEMENT RECOVERY ACT DATED MAY 20, 2009  
IN RELATION TO TARP HOLDERS, AGENTS, DIRECTORS, AND REPRESENTITIVES INCLUDING OUTSIDE  
COUNSEL, TARP FRAUD, INCLUDING U.S. PATRIOT ACT VIOLATIONS. RICO BY GOLDMAN SACHS, INC.  
FIDELITY NATIONAL FINANCIAL, GENWORTH FINANCIAL, REPUBLIC NATIONAL TITLE, SUNTRUST BANK  
HOLDINGS, INC. SUNTRUST INVESTMENTS, INC. SUNTRUST ROBINSON HUMPHREY'S INC. MONICA GILROY  
ALICE HUNEYCUTT, WILLIAMS MULLEN, RON PERROW, ELIZABETH STONEJOSE APONTE.

This criminal complaint is based on these facts:

EMAIL TO WHITE COLLAR CRIMES DIVISION TAMPA NOTING ALL THREE ACCOUNTS FROM SUNTRUST MORTGAGE FOR FAVRE AND BENNETT, 1816 15 LLC, LOT 14 LLC AND 1914 COLUMBUS DR LLC AND LLC PARTNERS JOHN STOKES AND SCOTT BENNETT. SEE CASE FILINGS ATTACHED

Continued on the attached sheet.

Complainant's signature

GLENN R FAVRE

*Printed name and title*

Sworn to before me and signed in my presence.

Date: 11/16/2010

*Judge's signature*

City and state: ATLANTA DIVISION

**HONORABLE JUDGE MARGARET MURPHY**

*Printed name and title*

Official Form 369 (12-08)

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT <u>NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA</u>		PROOF OF CLAIM
<p>Name of Debtor  <b>GLENN ROYCE FAURE</b>  <small>NOTE: This form should not be used to file a claim for compensation of services or legal expenses. Attach a separate document for payment of attorney's fees or legal expenses. For payment of legal expenses, attach a copy of the bill of costs or attorney's fee statement.</small></p>		<p>Case Number  <b>08-06244-HM</b></p>
<p>Name of Creditor (the person or other entity to whom the debtor owes money or property)  <b>FAURE and Bennett, LLC</b></p>		<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check this box to indicate that this claim amends a previously filed claim.</p>
<p>Name and address where notices should be sent  <b>MONICA GILROY, CORPORATE COUNSEL</b>  <b>Suntrust Mortgage, Inc. Arthur Robinson Humphreys</b>  <b>Telephone number (678) 567-1500</b>  <b>Suntrust Financial Services</b></p>		<p>Court Claim Number  <b>08CV-147979</b></p>
<p>Name and address where payment should be sent (different from above)  <b>1105 COLUMBIA DR 111 DULUTH, GA 30030</b></p>		<p>Filed on <b>11/19/2009</b></p>
<p>Telephone number (404) 373-1137 <b>404951 0550</b></p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/> Check this box if you are aware that someone else has filed a prior or claim related to your claim. Attach copy of statement of priority.</p>
<p>1. Amount of Claim as of Date Case Filed: <b>\$ 153,000.00</b></p>		<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check this box if you are the debtor or trustee in this case.</p>
<p>If all or part of your claim is secured, complete item 4 below; however, if all of your claim is unsecured, do not complete item 4.</p>		<p>2. Amount of Claim Entitled to Priority under 11 U.S.C. §507(a)(1) if any portion of your claim falls in one of the following categories. Check the box and state the amount.</p>
<p>If all or part of your claim is entitled to priority, complete item 5.</p>		<p>Specify the priority of the claim</p>
<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check this box if claim includes interest or other charges in addition to the principal amount of claim. Attach detailed statement of interest or charges.</p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/> Domestic support obligations under 11 U.S.C. §207(a)(1) and (b)(1)</p>
<p><b>FRAUDULENT DEED CONVEYANCE, FRAUD</b></p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/> Water charges or commissions up to \$100.00 incurred within 30 days before filing of the bankruptcy petition or cessation of the debtor's business, whichever is earlier. 11 U.S.C. §507(a)(4)</p>
<p>2. Basis for Claim: <b>BY FIDUCIARY</b>  <small>(See instruction 2 on reverse side.)</small></p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/> Contributions to an employee benefit plan. 11 U.S.C. §507(a)(5)</p>
<p>3. Last four digits of any number by which creditor identifies debtor: <b>8670</b></p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/> Up to \$2,424.00 of deposits toward purchase, lease, rental or property or services for personal, family, or household use. 11 U.S.C. §507(a)(7)</p>
<p>4. Debtor may have scheduled account as <b>CONTRACT</b>  <small>(See instruction 3 on reverse side.)</small></p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/> Taxes or penalties owed to governmental units. 11 U.S.C. §507(c)(2)</p>
<p>4. Secured Claim (See instruction 4 on reverse side.)</p>		<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other. Specify applicable paragraph of 11 U.S.C. §507(a)(8):</p>
<p>Check the appropriate box if your claim is secured by a lien on property or a right of setoff and provide the requested information.</p>		<p>Amount entitled to priority:</p>
<p>Nature of property or right of setoff: <input type="checkbox"/> Real Estate <input type="checkbox"/> Motor Vehicle <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other</p>		<p><b>\$ 153,000.00</b></p>
<p>Describe: <b>1913 COLUMBIA DR 111 DULUTH, GA 30030</b></p>		<p><small>* Debtor may reduce the amount of a claim and may amend the creditor with respect to either a portion or the entire claim.</small></p>
<p>5. Description of property or right of setoff:</p>		<p><small>DO NOT SEND ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS. ATTACHED DOCUMENTS MAY BE DESTROYED AFTER SCANNING.</small></p>
<p>Amount of arrearage and other charges as of time case filed included in secured claim:</p>		<p><small>If the documents are not available, please explain. TRANSFER OF ASSET BY TRUSTEE OTHER THAN FOR SECURITY</small></p>
<p><b>Amount of Secured Claim: \$ 153,000.00</b></p>		<p><b>Amount Unsecured: \$ 0.00</b></p>
<p>6. Creditor: The amount of all payments on this claim has been credited for the purpose of reducing the period of claim.</p>		
<p>7. Documents: Attach reduced copies of any documents that support the claim, such as promissory notes, purchase orders, invoices, demand statements or memory accounts, contracts, judgments, mortgages, and security agreements. You may also attach a summary. Attach reduced copies of documents providing evidence of perfection of a security interest. You may also attach a summary. Attach reduced copies of documents providing evidence of perfection of a security interest. You may also attach a summary.</p>		



From: Glenn Favre [mailto:glenn@topbottrenovations.com]  
Sent: Saturday, February 02, 2008 11:02 AM  
To: 'lammdivision@flri.com'  
Cc: 'Scott Bennett'  
Subject: MORTGAGE FRAUD

To Whom It May Concern:

I have just discovered that I have been the victim of mortgage fraud and theft by the parties mentioned below. Attached you will find American Express disputed charges from account ending \*\*\*42001 that was issued to Keith Sanders an additional card holder. The card was issued to him to pay for materials and supplies necessary to complete the construction of the properties mentioned. Also, after researching the charges I discovered he charged over \$10,000.00 to his own company Urban Craftisan Homes of Florida, LLC. After confronting him, his finally disclosed his prior knowledge of the theft, and tried to cover it up. He is a member of the Florida State Bar and failed his duty of loyalty and was in conflict of interest diverting funds to Urban Craftisan Homes of Florida, LLC which he owns. He also tried to intimidate me with a lawsuit if I reported the theft or mortgage fraud committed by him.

Andre Keith Sanders, Inc. (Individually and Jointly)  
Urban Craftisan Homes of Florida, LLC  
George H McDevlin, III  
Denny Sanders Construction, Inc.

relationship he represented to Florida Title Insurance, LLC, Suntrust Mortgage, Inc., Chicago Title Insurance, and all parties concerned. The homes are not completed, and the loans have been exhausted totally over \$1M in mortgages for the parties concerned.

LOAN #031366321 579782-  
LOAN #030623276 579846  
LOAN # 031366248 579947:

He has fled to Costa Rica after we discovered the fraud and theft and I was going to Florida to inspect the properties and books. He does not have the records.

I am in the process of retaining a new attorney and will consult further. Please contact me anytime at 404-822-3031. Scott Bennett (770) 823-1658.

Regards,

EXHIBIT F

COX LUMBER d/b/a HD SUPPLY \* CASE NO. 07-CA-007640  
MOUSSER AND MOUSSER, Corporate Counsel \* DIVISION C  
Nicole and Rick Mousser, Individually and Wholly \*  
Plaintiff(s) FLORIDA BAR NO. \_\_\_\_\_

vs \*  
GLENN R. FAVRE, INDIVIDUALLY, pro-se & \*  
\_\_\_\_\_

JOHN STOKES, Managing Partner, 1816 15th St LLC, Administered and Dissolved By U.S. Bankruptcy Trustee Hays Consulting, LLC.  
Defendant(s)

## MOTION FOR RELIEF FROM JUDGMENT OR ORDER

The Plaintiff \_\_\_\_\_ /Defendant GLENN R FAVRE, pro-se moves to vacate, amend, or correct the JUDGEMENT AND ORDER, entered on 11/6/08, in this action for the following reasons:

EXHIBIT A:  
U.S. BANKRUPTCY NORTHERN DISTRICT GEORGIA HAYS CONSULTING, TRUSTEE'S APPOINTMENT OF ATTORNEY BY U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE TO INVESTIGATION RECOVERY ASSETS BY THE ESTATE FOR CREDITORS.  
EXHIBIT B:  
U.S. BANKRUPTCY NORTHERN DISTRICT GEORGIA HAYS CONSULTING, R. HUNTER FINAL REPORT OF FULLY ADMINISTERED ESTATE & DEBTOR IN POSSESSION CERTIFICATION

1.  Clerical mistake.
2.  Mistake, inadvertence, surprise or excusable neglect.
3.  Newly discovered evidence not discoverable within ten (10) days after trial.
4.  Fraud, misrepresentation, or misconduct.
5.  Judgment is void or satisfied, released, or discharged.

### EXPLANATION: IDENTITY THEFT BY ANDRE KEITH SANDERS, ATTY. FL & GA BAR FAILURE DUTY OF LOYALTY PRIOR KNOWLEDGE OF CRIME REPORTED 2/2008 TO FBI MORTGAGE FRAUD

EXHIBIT "C" FRAUDULENT DEED TRANSFER - NON DISCLOSURE - NEGLIGENT MATERIAL MISREPRESENTATION - FALSE CLAIMS WITH MALICE TO INJURE BORROWER

WITH PRIOR KNOWLEDGE OF CRIME BY RICK AND NICOLE MOUSSER OF FRAUD REPORTED TO FBI 2/2008. ENFORCEMENT OF FRAUDULENT LIEN. EXHIBIT "D"

### Meritorious Defense (for setting aside default or judgment)

VIOLATES CENTRAL FLORIDA AFFILIATED SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT AND 32 MULTISTATE RECAPTIVE INSURANCE AGREEMENT 9/2006 EXHIBIT "E" & "F"

ANDRE KEITH SANDERS, SUNTRUST BANK HOLDINGS, INC. et. al. & Goldman Sachs, Inc. and FIDELITY NATIONAL FINANCIAL GROUP, HEDGE FUND PRODUCT EXHIBIT "F"

PROPERTY IS COVERED BY UCC PLUS WITH NEG. ARM ENDORSEMENTS AND PERFECTION OF PRIORITY OVER LIENS. 1ST AND 2ND LIEN LOAN (HELOC) APPRAISAL FRAUD.

**UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY, I SWEAR OR AFFIRM THAT I BELIEVE THE FACTS I HAVE STATED ARE TRUE.**

GLENN R FAVRE Pro Se  
Attorney/Plaintiff/Defendant

PO Box 55064  
Address

Atlanta, Georgia 30308  
City, State, Zip Code

November 15, 2010

Date

4049510550

Telephone

**Certificate of Service**

I, Glenn R Favre, certify that I am over the age of 18 and that on September 3, 2009, I served a copy of the foregoing Documents

Motion to Order Judgment in the following cases, Top to Bottom Renovations, LLC, by first class U.S. Mail, with adequate postage prepaid on the following Person(s) or entities at the addresses stated:

Monica K. Gilroy  
Movant  
SunTrust Mortgage, Inc.  
Dickenson Gilroy LLC  
Corporate Office  
3780 Mansell Road, Suite 140  
Alpharetta, Georgia 30022

Alice R Honeycutt  
Stearns Weaver Miller Weissler Alhadeff & Sitterson, P.A.  
SUITE 2200  
SUNTRUST FINANCIAL CENTRE  
401 EAST JACKSON STREET  
TAMPA FLORIDA 33602

---

✓  
Glenn Favre Pro-Se  
P.O. Box 55064  
Atlanta, GA 30308  
404-951-0550

**Northern District of Georgia  
1340 Russell Federal Building  
75 Spring Street, SW  
Atlanta, GA 30303**

IN THE MATTER OF  
**Glenn Royce Favre**

Debtor(s),

CASE NUMBER: 08-85264-mhm  
CHAPTER: 7  
JUDGE: Margaret Murphy

**NOTICE OF FILING PROOF OF TRANSFER OF CLAIM**

TO:742543 193 PROPOSED TRANSFEROR and

claim to Gregory Hays PROPOSED TRANSFeree

Pursuant to the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, you are hereby notified of the filing of proof of transfer of the claim in the above-named case.

Objections to this transfer, if any must be filed with the

Clerk, U. S. Bankruptcy Court  
1340 Russell Federal Building  
75 Spring Street, SW  
Atlanta, GA 30303

within 21 days from the date of this notice and a copy served upon the opposing party. If no objections are filed the transferee will be substituted as the claimant in this case.

Dated this December 16, 2009



M. Regina Thomas

Clerk of Court  
U.S. Bankruptcy Court  
Form 428

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
for the  
Middle District of Florida

SUNTRUST MORTGAGE, INC.	)	
Plaintiff	)	
v.	)	Civil Action No. 08-CV-147979
GLENN R. FAVRE	)	
Defendant	)	

**CLERK'S CERTIFICATION OF A JUDGMENT TO BE REGISTERED IN ANOTHER DISTRICT**

I certify that the attached judgment is a copy of a judgment entered by this court on (date) 11/09/2009.

I also certify that, as appears from this court's records, no motion listed in Fed. R. App. P. 4(a)(4)(A) is pending before this court and that no appeal has been filed or, if one was filed, that it is no longer pending.

Date: 11/08/2010

*CLERK OF COURT*

*Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk*

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
for the  
Middle District of Florida

In the Matter of the Seizure of )  
*(Briefly describe the property to be seized)* )  
 FAVRE & BENNETT, LLC'S ) Case No. 08-CV-147979  
 Unexpired Leases or Executory Contracts )  
 )

**WARRANT TO SEIZE PROPERTY SUBJECT TO FORFEITURE**

To: Any authorized law enforcement officer

An application by a federal law enforcement officer or an attorney for the government requests that certain property located in the MIDDLE District of FLORIDA be seized as being subject to forfeiture to the United States of America. The property is described as follows:

1914 COLUMBUS LLC, TAMPA FLORIDA, GLENN ROYCE FAVRE, CASE NO: 08-CV-147979  
 1816 15TH LLC, TAMPA FLORIDA, JOHN STOKES, CASE NO:  
 LOT 14 ESSEX, LLC, PINELLAS FLORIDA, SCOTT ALLEN BENNETT CASE NO:

I find that the affidavit(s) and any recorded testimony establish probable cause to seize the property.

**YOU ARE COMMANDED** to execute this warrant and seize the property on or before

*(not to exceed 14 days)*

in the daytime – 6:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.  at any time in the day or night, as I find reasonable cause has been established.

Unless delayed notice is authorized below, you must also give a copy of the warrant and a receipt for the property taken to the person from whom, or from whose premises, the property was taken, or leave the copy and receipt at the place where the property was taken.

An officer present during the execution of the warrant must prepare, as required by law, an inventory of any property seized and the officer executing the warrant must promptly return this warrant and a copy of the inventory to United States Magistrate Judge Judge Margaret Murphy Northern District Georgia Atlatna Div. 08-BK-85264-MHM  
*(name)*

I find that immediate notification may have an adverse result listed in 18 U.S.C. § 2705 (except for delay of trial), and authorize the officer executing this warrant to delay notice to the person who, or whose property, will be searched or seized *(check the appropriate box)*  for \_\_\_\_\_ days *(not to exceed 30)*.

until, the facts justifying, the later specific date of \_\_\_\_\_.

Date and time issued: \_\_\_\_\_

*Judge's signature*

City and state: \_\_\_\_\_

*Printed name and title*

AO 109 (Rev. 12/09) Warrant to Seize Property Subject to Forfeiture (Page 2)

<b>Return</b>		
Case No.: 08-CV-147979	Date and time warrant executed:	Copy of warrant and inventory left with:
Inventory made in the presence of:		
Inventory of the property taken: <b>UNEXPIRED LEASES OR EXECUTORY CONTRACTS OF FAVRE AND BENNETT, LLC</b> 1914 COLUMBUS LLC, TAMPA FLORIDA, GLENN ROYCE FAVRE, HILLSBROUGH 13TH CIRCUIT CIVIL COURT JUDGE JAMES M. BARTON CASE NO: 08-CV-147979  1816 15TH LLC, TAMPA FLORIDA, JOHN A. STOKES HILLSBROUGH 13TH CIRCUIT CIVIL COURT JUDGE JAMES M. BARTON CASE NO:  LOT 14 ESSEX, PINELLAS COUNTY FLORIDA, SCOTT ALLEN BENNETT CASE NO:		
<b>Certification</b>		
I declare under penalty of perjury that this inventory is correct and was returned along with the original warrant to the designated judge.		
Date:	_____ <i>Executing officer's signature</i>	
	_____ <i>Printed name and title</i>	

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
for the  
Northern District of Georgia

SunTrust Mortgage, Inc )  
Plaintiff )  
v. ) Civil Action No. 08-ca-017979  
GLENN FAVRE PRO SE )  
Defendant )

JUDGMENT IN A CIVIL ACTION

The court has ordered that (check one):

the plaintiff (name) \_\_\_\_\_ recover from the defendant (name) \_\_\_\_\_ the amount of Glenn Favre pro se ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE MILLION dollars (\$ 112,000,000), which includes prejudgment interest at the rate of 18.00 %, plus postjudgment interest at the rate of 18.00 %, along with costs.

the plaintiff recover nothing, the action be dismissed on the merits, and the defendant (name) Glenn R Favre & Favre & Bennett, LLC recover costs from the plaintiff (name) SunTrust Mortgage, Inc. & Cox Lumber d/b/a/ HD Supply, Fidelity National Title.

other: \_\_\_\_\_

This action was (check one):

tried by a jury with Judge \_\_\_\_\_ presiding, and the jury has rendered a verdict.

tried by Judge \_\_\_\_\_ without a jury and the above decision was reached.

decided by Judge Margrett Murphy on a motion for

JUDGMENT IN A CIVIL ACTION and awards defendant \$112,000,000.00 for violation of 11 USC 362(b) and will full intent to violate the 362(b) as the Court demes proper.

Date: 10/13/2009

CLERK OF COURT

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
 for the  
 Northern District of Georgia

Glenn R. Favre Pro-Se \_\_\_\_\_ )  
 Plaintiff \_\_\_\_\_ )  
 v. \_\_\_\_\_ )  
 SUNTRUST MORTGAGE, INC. \_\_\_\_\_ )  
 Defendant \_\_\_\_\_ )

Civil Action No. 08-CA-017979

**JUDGMENT IN A CIVIL ACTION**

The court has ordered that (check one):

the plaintiff (name) GLENN R FAVRE recover from the defendant (name) SUNTRUST MORTGAGE, INC. the amount of ONE HUNDRED TWENTYFIVE MILLION DOLLARS AND -00- dollars (\$ 125,000,000), which includes prejudgment interest at the rate of 10.00 %, plus postjudgment interest at the rate of 18.00 %, along with costs.

the plaintiff recover nothing, the action be dismissed on the merits, and the defendant (name) \_\_\_\_\_ recover costs from the plaintiff (name) \_\_\_\_\_

other: FOR ACTUAL DAMAGES, INJUNCTIVE RELIEF FOR:  
 CASE NO: JOHN A STOKES, 1816 15 AVE LLC, ADMIN CLOSED 9/2008  
 CASE NO: ALLEN SCOTT BENNETT, LOT 14 ESSEX LLC, ADMIN CLOSED 9/2008  
 CASE NO: 08-CV-147979 GLENN R FAVRE, 1914 COLUMBUS DR LLC, ADMIN CLOSED 9/2008

This action was (check one):

tried by a jury with Judge \_\_\_\_\_ presiding, and the jury has rendered a verdict.

tried by Judge \_\_\_\_\_ without a jury and the above decision was reached.

decided by Judge Margaret Murphy, Northern District Georgia Atlanta Div. on a motion for

Relief under Title 11 Chapter 7 Case No: 08-85264-MHM NOW UNDER 362(b) AUTOMATIC STAY AND SAID EXECUTORY CONTRACT AND UNEXPIRED LEASE, TO 1914 COLUMBUS DR LLC, ADMIN CLOSED & TITLED TO FAVRE & BENNETT, LLC SEC RELATED INVESTEMENTS COMMUNITY PROPERTY AND CO-DEBTORS-IN POSSESSION.

Date: 12/22/2009

*CLERK OF COURT*

*Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk*

**Certificate of Service**

I, Glenn R Favre, certify that I am over the age of 18 and that on \_\_\_\_\_, I served a copy of the foregoing Documents

Motion to Order Judgment in the following cases, Top to Bottom Renovations, LLC, by first class U.S. Mail, with adequate postage prepaid on the following Person(s) or entities at the addresses stated:



Glenn Favre pro se  
PO Box 55064  
Atlanta, Georgia 30308  
404-951-0550

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT  
IN AND FOR HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA  
GENERAL CIVIL DIVISION

SunTrust Mortgage, Inc., a Virginia Corporation, Plaintiff,	§ § § §	
v.	§ § §	CIVIL ACTION CASE NO. 08-17979
Glenn R. Favre pro se COUNTER-PLAINTIFF	§ § § §	
and Cox Lumber Co., d/b/a HD Supply Lumber &Building Materials a/k/a HD Supply – LBM cox Lumber Co.m	§ § § §	DIVISION: C
Defendant.	§ §	

**COUNTER- PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR AN INJUNCTIVE RELIEF AGAINST  
THE DEFENDANTS' ATTORNEYS, MONICA GILROY ESQ., AND ALICE  
HUNEYCUTT ESQ., AS AGENTS' OF THE RECIPIENTS OF THE TARP FUND,  
FOR THEIR WILLFUL VIOLATIONS AND MALICIOUS INTENT TO HARM  
THE PLAINTIFF, WITH REGARDS TO FRAUD ENFORCEMENT AND  
RECOVERY ACT OF 2009 ("FERA")**

**PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT AGAINST THE  
DEFENDANTS FOR THE WILLFUL VIOLATION OF THE A DISCHARGE  
UNDER SECTION 727 AND THE AFFECTS OF THE DISCHARGE ORDER 11  
USC § 524**

COMES NOW GLENN FAVRE and files for a motion for Injunctive Relief,  
Motion for Summary Judgment and Motion for Default Judgment against the Defendants  
and shows this Honorable Court:

**THE DEFENDANTS HAVE VIOLATED “FERA” THE NEW SECTIONS**

**3729(A)(1)(A), (B), (C), (G),**

Case History

The defendant through their agents, who are agents of the recipient of the TARP FUND, have submitted false claims and documents to this Honorable Court on August, 2008 and continue to submit to this Honorable Court false affidavit and documents, with the intent to conceal, knowingly making, used, and causes to be made and used, false records and statements material to the obligation to pay or transmit money or property to the Government, and knowingly conceals and knowingly and improperly avoids or decreases an obligation to pay, such as when found to be in violation in these adversarial hearings, would be required to pay into “The Fund” held by the United States Treasury, and the repayment of the TARP FUND.

To hide the identity of the defendants majority stock holder Warren Buffett, specifically by the attorney for; SunTrust bank, Holding, inc, SunTrust Mortgage, inc., Fidelity National Financial Group, and Old Republic National Title, Movant 26, Monica Gilroy, ESQ., of Dickenson Gilroy, LLC, not disclosing that she represents all the interest of all of the Defendants, during the 341 meeting of creditors, showing a willful intent to deceive this THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURTS NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA along with this Honorable Court by concealing the direct conflict of interest with each of the Plaintiff to Warren Buffett; who is a majority stock holder BERKSHIRE HATHAWAY Inc, which is the Beneficial Owner in Moody's, which is a majority holding of Old Republic National Title, Inc. Being on the Board of

Directors of Goldman Sachs, SunTrust Bank Holdings, Inc., shows that Warren Buffett, along with his interest in Berkshire Hathaway, has a conflict of interest with all of the companies that represent the class “Defendants”, and that of the Monica Gilroy, ESQ., and has filed motions for dismissal, claiming that SunTrust Bank Holdings, Inc is not a legal entity and that Fidelity Financial Group, Inc., is not a Party of this suite, when Fidelity Financial Group, Inc. is the sole provider of the UCC Plus Insurance Policy that insured all of the securitized loans that Moody’s Credit Rating Service, Inc. grades as a “Neutral Rating”, to deceive the share holder and the Government of the over valued equity per share. Traded on the Commodity Futures Trade Commission Market (CFTC) as Contract Mortgage Obligation (CMO) and Contract Debt Obligations (CDO).

The Plaintiffs primary residence was transacted identically the same way as the investment properties that the Plaintiff holds and has interest in form SunTrust Bank Holdings, Inc., SunTrust Mortgage, Inc., Berkshire Hathaway and Goldman Sachs, Inc., and were all underwritten by Old Republic National Title, Inc and Fidelity Financial Group, Inc., proving the conflict of interest and the willful intent to deceive and conceal the facts to this Honorable Court and violating FERA and FCA.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> 11 USC § 524. Effect of discharge

(a) A discharge in a case under this title--

(1) voids any judgment at any time obtained, to the extent that such judgment is a determination of the personal liability of the debtor with respect to any debt discharged under section 727, 944, 1141, 1228, or 1328 of this title, whether or not discharge of such debt is waived;

(2) operates as an injunction against the commencement or continuation of an action, the employment of process, or an act, to collect, recover or offset any such debt as a personal liability of the debtor, whether or not discharge of such debt is waived; and

(3) operates as an injunction against the commencement or continuation of an action, the employment of process, or an act, to collect or recover from, or offset against, property of the debtor of the kind specified in section 541(a)(2) of this title that is acquired after the commencement of the case, on account of any allowable community claim, except a community claim that is excepted from discharge under section 523, 1228(a)(1), or 1328(a)(1), or that would be so excepted, determined in accordance with the provisions of sections 523(c) and 523(d) of this title, in a case concerning the

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**debtor's spouse commenced on the date of the filing of the petition in the case concerning the debtor, whether or not discharge of the debt based on such community claim is waived.**

**The new sections 3729(a)(1)(A), (B), (C), and (G) extend liability to any person who:**

**(A) knowingly presents, or causes to be presented, a false or fraudulent claim for payment or approval;**

**(B) knowingly makes, uses, or causes to be made or used, a false record or statement material to a false or fraudulent claim;**

**(C) conspires to commit a violation of subparagraph (A), (B), (D), (E), (F), or (G);**

**[ . . . ] or**

**(G) knowingly makes, uses, or causes to be made or used, a false record or statement material to an obligation to pay or transmit money or property to the Government, or knowingly conceals or knowingly and improperly avoids or decreases an obligation to pay**

**Major FCA Amendments Expanding Liability** Under the FERA, the key liability sections of the FCA remain the provisions addressing false claims, false statements supporting false claims, conspiracy, and the reverse false claims and obligation provisions. These provisions have been renumbered as well as expanded to cover additional conduct. **The new sections 3729(a)(1)(A), (B), (C), and (G) extend liability to any person who:**(A) knowingly presents, or causes to be presented, a false or fraudulent claim for payment or approval; (B) knowingly makes, uses, or causes to be made or used, a false record or statement material to a false or fraudulent claim; (C) conspires to commit a violation of subparagraph (A), (B), (D), (E), (F), or (G); [ . . . ] or (G) knowingly makes, uses, or causes to be made or used, a false record or statement material to an obligation to pay or transmit money or property to the Government, or knowingly conceals or knowingly and improperly avoids or decreases an obligation to pay or transmit money or property to the Government.

Many of the key changes are in the definitions, found in section 3729(b). **Elimination of Allison Engine's Intent Requirement:** Under the Supreme Court's unanimous decision in *Allison Engine Co. v. United States ex rel. Sanders*, 128 S. Ct. 2123 (2008), FCA liability was limited to fraudulent statements that were designed "to get" false claims paid or approved "by the Government." See FraudMail Alert No. 08-06-09. See also John. T. Boese, Civil False Claims and Qui Tam Actions §2.06[G] (3d ed. 2006 & Supp. 2009-1). The Supreme Court's interpretation in *Allison Engine* no longer applies after the FERA because the new conspiracy section was drafted to cover only a conspiracy "to get a false claim paid or approved." Courts had properly interpreted this language to limit the conspiracy section to apply only to violations of then-subsection 3729(a)(1), and not to violations of the reverse false claim provision. Moreover, the conspiracy section required that the government pay the false claim. The new conspiracy section, **31 U.S.C. § 3729(a)(1)(C), expands the conspiracy section to include a conspiracy to commit a violation of any other substantive section of the FCA.** The amendment also eliminates the need for the false claim to be paid or approved, and assesses liability for conspiring to commit the violation. Importantly, the word "knowingly" still does not appear in the language of the new conspiracy section, so the argument remains that a common law liability, including specific intent, is still required to prove a conspiracy under the FCA.

**Liability for Overpayments:** The amended reverse false claims liability provision in section law removes both the "to get" language and the "by the Government" limitation in section 3729(a)(2)—as well as comparable language in sections 3729(a)(3) and (a)(7). Further, it attempts to make those changes in section 3729(a)(1)(B) effective as of June 7, 2009—the date *Allison Engine* was decided. The Court in *Allison Engine* found that, without a clear link between a false claim and payment or approval by the government, the FCA would be "boundless" and become an "all-purpose antifraud statute." 128 S. Ct. at 2128, 2130. To replace this rational limitation, the FERA adds a new definition of "claim," and FCA liability will be limited only by requiring some sort of nexus to the government. The FCA now covers requests for funds to a contractor, grantee, or other recipient, if the money or property requested "is to be spent or used on the Government's behalf or to advance a Government program or interest." The legislation does not define the key terms "used on the Government's behalf" or "to advance a Government program or interest," and presumably courts will have to decide their meaning on a case by case basis. No one knows the scope. Are government funds invested in GM or AIG "advanc[ing] a Government program" so that a

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false claim to those entities will violate the FCA and be enforced by qui tam relators.<sup>1</sup> Recognizing that this new language is not very clear, Senator Kyle attempted to limit its scope: [p]revious understanding, as well as commons sense, dictate that a particular transaction does not “advance a Government program or interest” unless it is predominantly federal in character—something that at least would require . . . that the claim ultimately results in a loss to the government . . . [rather than] any garden-variety dispute between a general contractor and a subcontractor simply because the general receives some federal money. 155 Cong. Rec. S4540 (daily ed. Apr. 22, 2009) (statement of Sen. Kyl). One hopes that Senator Kyle’s interpretation is accepted. Future FCA case law will determine whether and to what extent Congress succeeded in overturning Allison Engine through the FERA.

**Materiality Requirement:** In addition to the nexus to the government requirement, the FERA, at long last, specifically incorporates a materiality requirement in the False Claims Act (a position the government and relators fought, without success, for over 15 years), but it defines “material” as “having a natural tendency to influence, or be capable of influencing, the payment or receipt of money or property,” which is the “weaker” materiality standard that has been applied in some FCA cases. See John T. Boese, Civil False Claims and Qui Tam Actions §2.04 (Aspen Publishers) (3d ed. & Supp. 2009-2). How much of a difference will this make? That depends entirely on how literally courts will read this provision. Almost every violation or mistake is arguably “capable of influencing” a payment decision by the government, but many courts in the past have read this test as strongly limiting the application of the FCA. For example, despite applying this “weaker” materiality standard, at least two courts have held that violations of “conditions of participation” in a Federal healthcare program do not result in FCA violations. See United States ex rel. Conner v. Salina Reg’l Health Ctr., 543 F.3d 1211 (10th Cir. 2008); United States ex rel. Landers v. Baptist Mem’l Health Care Corp. 525 F. Supp. 2d 972 (W.D. Tenn. 2007). **Conspiracy:** Under the prior FCA, the 3729(a)(1)(G) quoted above extends new liability to “knowingly and improperly avoid[ing] or decreas[ing] an obligation to pay or transmit money or property to the Government.” **Under this provision, there is no need for a person to have taken an affirmative act—a false statement or record—in order to conceal, avoid, or decrease the obligation to the government.** This new provision is even more dangerous because an “obligation” is specifically defined to include within the scope of FCA liability the retention of an overpayment from the government. The term “improperly” is intended to limit this liability, and would presumably exclude overpayments such as those under Medicaid that undergo a reconciliation process. Practitioners will be required, almost immediately after passage, to begin to advise clients whether they have received “overpayments” and the potential liability that could result from retention of such overpayments. Moreover, even though this provision is not retroactive, an overpayment is an overpayment, whether it occurred before or after May 20, 2009. The government and relators are almost certain to argue that this provision applies to overpayments made before the date of the legislation. **Expanded Definition of “Obligation”:** The definition of “obligation” that triggers reverse false claims liability is expanded to encompass “an established duty, whether or not fixed” that arises from a contractual, grantee, licensee, or fee-based relationship, from a statute or regulation, or from the retention of any overpayment. According to government statements, this is intended to overturn, among other cases, the Sixth Circuit’s decision 10 years ago in United States ex rel. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc. v. The Limited, Inc., 190 F.3d 729 (6th Cir. 1999) (“ATMI”), which defined “obligation” to include only established obligations to pay money to the government. In addition to extending new liability to the retention of overpayments, this expanded definition seeks to extend liability to duties to pay fees that were not covered previously because they were not fixed in all particulars. Whether much of an expansion is actually achieved under this provision remains to be seen because even the DOJ concedes that the new language is not intended to extend FCA liability to penalties or fines. (The reader should note that the author represented many of the defendants in the ATMI case.) **Effective Date:** Under the effective date provision in the FERA, the FCA liability amendments would apply prospectively, with one important exception. The amendment to section 3729(a)(2) takes effect on the date that Allison Engine was decided—June 7, 2008—making that amendment retroactive. The retroactivity of this amendment will raise a host of practical problems in pending cases, and is almost certain to be challenged as unconstitutional because conduct which the Supreme Court defined as outside the scope of FCA liability is, retroactively, now a violation. Were this a normal civil statute, such retroactivity would be allowable. But the Supreme Court has already defined the FCA as an “essentially punitive” statute. Vermont Agency of Natural Res. v.

**The Defendants have violated the discharge Order of the Chapter 7**

**Bankruptcy, section 727 11 USC 524 of the Plaintiff that this honorable Court**

**issued on April 9, 2009**

Alice Huneycutt, ESQ., of Sterns Weaver Miller Weissler Alhadeff & Sitterson, PA, in Florida, in **an Order to Show Cause** by the Honorable James M. Barton as to why SunTrust is still moving against the property of the estate, which was included disclosed and filed in the schedule of assets, which was discharged in the Order from this Honorable Court, stated to the Honorable James M. Barton that the estate was discharge under section 727 11 USC § 523 when in fact it was discharged under section 727 11 USC § 524<sup>2</sup>.. See an **order denying a motion for injunctive relief and summary judgment** by The Honorable Judge Margaret Murphy of the United States Bankruptcy

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**United States ex rel. Stevens, 529 U.S. 765 (2000). Whether a clearly punitive statute can be applied retroactively is a completely different question. Additional FCA Amendments,** In addition to amending the FCA's liability provisions, the FERA includes four other amendments that make recoveries and investigations under the FCA easier. These amendments are as follows: **Retaliation:** The prohibition against retaliation is expanded to include a "contractor, or agent," in addition to an employee—without requiring prohibited retaliatory acts to be taken by an "employer." Under this unusually broad definition, a retaliation action could be based on many different types of relationships that do not involve an employment contract, which could lead to\ unintended consequences.

<sup>1</sup>

1(a) A discharge under section 727, 1141, 1228 (a), 1228 (b), or 1328 (b) of this title does not discharge an individual debtor from any debt—

11 USC § 523

(B) with respect to which a return, or equivalent report or notice, if required—

(i) was not filed or given; or

(ii) was filed or given after the date on which such return, report, or notice was last due, under applicable law or under any extension, and after two years before the date of the filing of the petition; or

(2) for money, property, services, or an extension, renewal, or refinancing of credit, to the extent obtained by—

(A) false pretenses, a false representation, or actual fraud, other than a statement respecting the debtor's or an insider's financial condition;

(B) use of a statement in writing—

(i) that is materially false;(ii) respecting the debtor's or an insider's financial condition; (iii) on which the creditor to whom the debtor is liable for such money, property, services, or credit reasonably relied; and (iv) that the debtor caused to be made or published with intent to deceive;

Verases

<sup>2</sup>

Court Northern District of Georgia, in an attempt to deceive the Honorable Judge James M. Barton, and have him rule in favor of the Plaintiff in the matter of SunTrust Mortgage, Inc v COX LUMBER CO. d/b/a HD SUPPLY LUMBER & BUILDING MATERIALS a/k/a HD Supply – LBM Cox Lumber Co and Glenn Favre pro se, civil case number 08-CA-017979.

The Plaintiff's attorneys have violated 11 USC §524 by moving forward and continuing to move against the injunctive relief, along with the Defendants of Cox Lumber, Rick Mouser by enforcing the Lien when the injective relief was in place that arises after the discharge. The attempted to utilize the state laws under Florida; section 454.23, Florida Statutes (2006), prohibiting the unlicensed practice of law by an individual for a corporate entity to continue with the law suites by naming the corporations and adding "John Does" to the cases of SunTrust v. John Stokes, civil action number 09-04919 as members of the corporations, knowing that John Doe 1 is the Counter-Plaintiff and is the majority stack holder with regards to 1816 15<sup>th</sup> Ave LLC., Lot 14 Essex, LLC., 1914 East Columbus LLC.

These corporations were administratively dissolved in 2008 and were included in the Counter-Plaintiffs voluntary Chapter 7 Bankruptcy and discharged as business debt with regards to the non-disclosed first credit transaction and that of the construction to perm loan. The land was deeded fraudulently in the name of the Counter-Plaintiff with the knowledge of the Plaintiff.

The Plaintiff willful intent to harm allowed the utilization of an fake Durable Power of Attorney, affirmed by the lenders own title insurance and title closing company, Florida Title Inc., and their agent was Tracy Griffin, Notary, attesting to the Durable

Power of Attorney on a limited power of attorney. This Durable Power of Attorney was discovered in September of 2009. It has been reported and currently being investigated by the Governors office of Florida, Notary Division. The Plaintiff had prior knowledge of the action and knowingly concealed it from this Honorable Court with the willful intent to harm the Counter-Plaintiff and in an attempt to deceive this court. By including the corporations that were administratively dissolved in 2008 in Florida and were included and disclosed in my chapter 7 as business debt, the willful attempt to conceal or deceive this Honorable Courts with this action is yet another violation of 11 USC § 524 and FCA and FERA by the Defendants and adding yet another financial hardship to the Plaintiff.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Glenn R. Favre requests this Honorable Court award the Motion for Injunctive Relief against the Defendant's attorneys from continuing to willfully violate the Civil False Claims Act.

The Plaintiff request this Honorable Court Award a SUMMARY JUDGMENT in the Plaintiff's favor for the Defendant willful violations of the Discharge Order under section 727 and show the Defendant what the actual affects of 11 USC § 524, calculated from the Tier 3 violations. Total fines of \$1,000,000.00 per day, concurrent restitution paid through "The Fund", held by the Untied States Treasury.

The Plaintiff request that this Honorable Court enter an award for Default Judgment for failing to properly respond to, with the intent to conceal and deceive this court in the respond to the Order to Show Cause. For the willful intent to harm, willful

violations to deceive this Honorable Court, knowingly presenting and making false and fraudulent claims, in an attempt to receive the approval of this court to rule in their favor, in direct violation of the “Fraud Enforcement Act” (FERA), knowingly presented false record and made false statements, material to the Counter0-Plaintiff’s claim that the Defendant willfully violated this courts order in an attempt to resolve the fraudulent claims made by the Defendants; conspired collectively to commit the violations, as described in subparagraph (A), (B), (D), (E), (F), and (G) and knowingly made, used, and causes to be made and used, a false record and statements material to an obligation to pay or transmit money or property to the Government, and knowingly conceals and knowingly and improperly avoids in an attempt to decreases an obligation to pay or transmit money or property to the Government.

Restitution will be calculated at 1% of each of the Defendants net Worth per property that Plaintiff is a member of, to prove the Willful Violations of FCA, FERA, for the Unfair and Deceptive Pattern, Practice and Trade with the intent to harm and further asks that this Court award the Plaintiff all of his costs and any further relief which this Court deems just and proper.

Respectively Submitted



Glenn Favre pro se  
110 South Columbia Drive #11  
Decatur, Georgia 30030  
404-373-1137

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I Glenn R. Favre, am over the age of 18 years old at the time of this service, that a true and correct copy of the foregoing has been furnished by

U.S. Mail with the correct postage and faxed to:

MONICA GILROY OF DICKENSON GILROY, LLC  
CORPORATE COUNSEL:  
SUNTRUST BANK, HOLDINGS, INC.  
SUNTRUST MORTGAGE, INC.  
FIDELITY NATIONAL FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.  
OLD REPUBLIC NATIONAL TITLE, INC  
3780 MANSELL ROAD SUITE 140  
ALPHARETTA GA 30022

Alice R. Huneycutt , Esquire, STEARNS WEAVER MILLER WEISSLER  
ALHADEFF & SITTERSON, P.A.,  
SUNTRUST MORTGAGE, INC,  
SUNTRUST Financial Centre, Suite 2200  
401 E. Jackson Street, P. O. Box 3299, Tampa,  
FL 33601, and by facsimile to (813) 222-5089,

IN THE COUNTY COURT  
 IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE 13 JUDICIAL CIRCUIT  
IN AND FOR Hillsborough COUNTY, FLORIDA

C DIVISION

Plaintiff, SunTrust Mortgage, Inc )  
a Virginia Corporation )  
vs- Glenn R. Favre, and Cox Lumber Co., d/b/a )  
HD Supply Lumber & Building Materials )  
a/k/a HD Supply - LBM Cox Lumber Co )  
Defendant. )

Case No. **08-CA-017979**

**FINAL JUDGMENT**

Pursuant to the verdict rendered in this action on a Mortgage Foreclosure

IT IS ADJUDGED that Plaintiff, SunTrust Mortgage, Inc  (address) 121 Perimeter Center West  
Atlanta Georgia 30346  Social Security Number: 562-79-8670,  
take nothing by this action and that Defendant,  (address) 110 South Columbia Drive #11  
Decatur Georgia 30030  shall go hence without day and recover costs from Plaintiff  
in the sum of \$  112,000,000.00  that shall bear interest at the rate of 18 % a year, for which let execution issue.

ORDERED at Hillsborough, Florida, on August 12, 2009.

Judge

**Honorable James M. Barton**

NOTE: For the judgment to become a lien on real estate when a certified copy of the judgment is recorded, the address of the person who claims the lien as a result of the judgment must either be included in this judgment or in a simultaneously recorded affidavit (see Florida Statutes § 55.10(1)). The address (and Social Security number, if known) of each person against whom the judgment is rendered must be included in the judgment [see Florida Statutes § 55.10(2)].

Certificate of Service

I, Glenn R Favre, certify that I am over the age of 18 and that on \_\_\_\_\_ day of November, 2010, I served a copy of the foregoing Documents

\_\_\_\_\_ in the following cases, Top to Bottom Renovations, LLC, by first class U.S. Mail, with adequate postage prepaid on the following Person(s) or entities at the addresses stated:

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Glenn Favre pro se  
PO Box 55064  
Atlanta, Georgia 30308  
404-951-0550

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT

Northern District of Georgia

In Re: Debtor(s)

**Glenn Royce Favre**  
110 South Columbia Drive  
#11  
Decatur, GA 30030

Case No.: **08-85264-mhm**

Chapter: **7**

Judge: **Margaret Murphy**

**xxx-xx-8670**

**DISCHARGE OF DEBTOR(S) WITH ORDER APPROVING TRUSTEE'S REPORT OF NO  
DISTRIBUTION, CLOSING ESTATE AND DISCHARGING TRUSTEE**

It appearing that the debtor is entitled to a discharge, **IT IS ORDERED:** The debtor is granted a discharge under section 727 of title 11, United States Bankruptcy Code, (the Bankruptcy Code).

It further appears that the trustee in the above-entitled case has filed a report of no distribution and said Trustee has performed all other and further duties required in the administration of said estate; accordingly, it is hereby

**ORDERED** that the said estate is closed; that the Trustee is discharged from and relieved of said trust.



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Margaret Murphy  
United States Bankruptcy Judge

Dated: April 7, 2009

Form 182

**SEE THE BACK OF THIS ORDER FOR IMPORTANT INFORMATION  
REGARDING THE BANKRUPTCY DISCHARGE IN A CHAPTER 7 CASE**

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
for the  
Northern District of Georgia

United States \_\_\_\_\_ )  
Plaintiff \_\_\_\_\_ )  
v. \_\_\_\_\_ ) Civil Action No. 09VS160028  
Eric Miller \_\_\_\_\_ )  
Defendant \_\_\_\_\_ )

**JUDGMENT IN A CIVIL ACTION**

The court has ordered that (check one):

the plaintiff (name) Glenn R. Favre for Top to Bottom Reovnations, LLC recover from the defendant (name) Eric Miller the amount of Fourty-Eight Thousand Four Hundred Fourty Nine and 20 dollars (\$ 48,449.20 ), which includes prejudgment interest at the rate of 18.00 %, plus postjudgment interest at the rate of 18.00 %, along with costs.

the plaintiff recover nothing, the action be dismissed on the merits, and the defendant (name) \_\_\_\_\_ recover costs from the plaintiff (name) \_\_\_\_\_

other: \_\_\_\_\_

This action was (check one):

tried by a jury with Judge \_\_\_\_\_ presiding, and the jury has rendered a verdict.

tried by Judge \_\_\_\_\_ without a jury and the above decision was reached.

decided by Judge MARGRETT MURPHY on a motion for  
RELIEF AND GRANTED APRIL 9, 2009

Date: 10/13/2009

CLERK OF COURT

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk